



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

An Enumeration of the Plants collected by Dr. H. H. Rusby in South America, 1885-1886.—XXVI

BY H. H. RUSBY

(Continued from Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 25 : 545. 15 O. 1898.)

5-7 cm. long, branched, the branches elongated, very slender, spreading : leaves sessile by a broad base, those of the pair contiguous, 4-10 cm. long, .5-1.5 cm. broad, lance-linear, tapering from near the base and attenuate, strongly nerved, the principal nerves 5-7 : cymes terminal, rather dense, 3-5 cm. broad, closely subtended by leaves similar to the others, though smaller : pedicels 5-10 mm. long, stoutish, strongly angled ; calyx-tube hemispherical-campanulate, 3 mm. long, 4 mm. broad, the lobes 4 or 5 mm. long, attenuate from a broad base, the sinuses broad and rounded : corolla (apparently yellow), nearly 1 cm. long and broad, the lobes 7 mm. long, obovate, the apex rounded, minutely toothed : stamens inserted about 2 mm. from the base, 6 mm. long, the filaments broad, the anthers black, 1 mm. long and nearly as broad, attached by a very broad connective ; stigmas broad, oval, exserted about 1 or 2 mm.

Ingenio del Oro, 10000 ft., Mar., 1886 (nos. 672 and 673).

*Tetragonanthus gracilis* (Griseb.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 431. Sorata and Unduavi, 10000 ft. (nos. 669 and 670). Grows on wet hillsides, in clearings.

*Limnanthemum Humboldtianum* (H.B.K.) Griseb. Gen. et Sp. Gent. 347. (*Villarsia Humboldtiana* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 3 : 187.) Reis, 1500 ft., June, 1886 (551). Grows in shallow pools.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE.

*Phacelia Peruviana* (R. & P.) Spreng. Syst. 1 : 584. Sorata, 8000 ft., Apr., 1885 (1157).

BORAGINACEAE.

*Cordia discolor* C. & S. Linnaea 4 : 482. 1829. Yungas, 6000 ft., 1885 (2051).

*Cordia excelsa* (Mart.) A. DC. Prod. 9 : 473. (*Gerassa* (145))

*canthus excelsa* Mart. in Flora **21**<sup>2</sup>: Beibl. 86. 1838). Reis, 1500 ft., June, 1886 (1903).

*Cordia Gerasacanthus* L. Syst. 936. [10th ed.] Beni River, July, 1886 (1902).

*Cordia Guayaquilensis* A. DC. Prod. **9**: 496. Yungas, 4000 ft., 1885 (2344).

*Cordia hispidissima* A. DC. Prod. **9**: 475. Mapiri, 2500 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1901). The same as Blanchet's no. 995.

*Cordia laxiflora* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. **3**: 72 (?) Junction of Rivers Beni and Madre de Dios, Aug., 1886 (no. 2054) and Falls of Madeira, Brazil, Oct. (no. 2053). The same as Spruce's no. 1695 and Bang's no. 1394 and 1443, but not Glaziou's no. 11296. If not *C. laxiflora*, it is an undescribed species.

*Cordia multispicata* Cham. Linnaea **4**: 490. 1829. Var. *fide* Britton. To me it appears rather *C. ferruginea* R. & S. Syst. **4**: 458. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 2345). Apparently the same as F. Müller's no. 146 from Mexico.

*Cordia rotundifolia* R. & P. Fl. Per. **2**: 24. *pl. 148. f. a.* Unduavi, 8000 ft., Oct., 1885 (no. 1946). The same as Eggers' no. 14001.

### ***Cordia multicapitata* Britton sp. nov.**

A shrub, strongly ferruginous-pubescent upon the branches, inflorescence, and veins of the lower leaf-surfaces: branches terete, rather slender: petioles 1–2 cm. long, broadly dilated at the insertion: blades 3–12 cm. long, 2–8 cm. broad, ovate, the base blunt to rounded, the apex abruptly short-acuminate and acute, the margin serrate-dentate with short sharp salient teeth, dark-green and shortly pubescent above, ferruginous underneath, the secondaries 7–10 irregular pairs, strongly upcurved, prominent underneath, obscure above, the secondaries and tertiaries successively connecting about midway: peduncles terminal but the lower appearing axillary, solitary, slender, erect, 2–6 cm. long, the heads globoidal, dense, 1–1.5 cm. broad: flowering calyx thick and rigid, about 4 mm. long and broad, somewhat larger in fruit, divided a little below the middle, the tube hemispherical to broader, the lobes triangular-ovate, acuminate to attenuate and acute: corolla nearly twice the length of the calyx, campanulate.

Mapiri, 2,500 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1948).

Related to *C. ambigua*, of Mexico.

***Cordia umbrosa* Spruce MS. sp. nov.**

Branches, peduncles and lower portions of the midribs underneath very sparsely hispid with long, mostly reflexed hairs : petioles (only the uppermost seen) less than 1 cm. long, blackish-brown, stout : blades about 3 dm. long, 12–15 cm. broad, oval, the base blunt, the apex very short-acuminate and acute, glabrous except as stated, membranous but rigid, dark-green, the venation slender but very prominent underneath, inconspicuous above, coarsely reticulate, the secondaries 10 or 12 on each side, mostly alternating, the base abruptly deflexed, then gradually merging into the midrib : peduncle (but one seen) terminal, 4 cm. long, the panicle cymose, loose, 2–5 cm. broad : pedicels short but distinct, stout, articulate : flowering calyx membranous, 3 mm. long, somewhat broader, open-campanulate, the lobes short, broad and obtuse : corolla-tube 4–5 mm. long and broad, campanulate with the mouth slightly contracted, a dark line descending from each sinus, the lobes about 3 mm. long, broad and rounded, abruptly spreading : stamens equaling the corolla, inclusive of its lobes : the anthers 2.5 mm. long, the spreading bases as long as the united portion of the thecae, yellow : styles apparently about equalling the stamens, filiform : stigmas capitate, conspicuous.

Junction of Rivers Beni and Madre de Dios, Aug., 1896 (no. 2608). The same as Spruce's no. 3281, and collected by Pearce at Monterico, 3000–4000 ft.

***Cordia Caracasana velutina* Britton var. nov.**

Softly ferruginous-tomentose throughout, the branches, petioles and peduncles stout, the spikes 2–4 cm. long, 1–2 cm. broad, the leaves finely reticulate, the veins impressed above, finely serrate.

Reis, 1500 ft, June, 1886 (no. 2041) and Guanai, 2000 ft. May, 1886 (no. 2482).

***Saccellium Oliverii* Britton sp. nov.**

Branches slender, somewhat flexuous, sparsely hispid-hairy, like the petioles and midrib : petioles 5 mm. long, stout and broad, blackish : blades 5–15 cm. long, 2–6 cm. broad, ovate, the base rounded, the apex short-acuminate and acute, membranous, obscurely strigose on both sides, the secondaries 9–12 on each side, the venation slender, reticulate, prominent on both sides, especially underneath : panicle small, terminal, short-peduncled : flowers not seen : fruit-pedicels scarcely any : fruiting calyx elliptical, about 3.5 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, tipped with a blackish induration : fruit

blackish, shining, wrinkled, stoutly stipitate and beaked, oblong, slightly 4-lobed at apex, about 7 mm. long exclusive of stipe and beak, 5 mm. broad.

Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 2535).

*Coldenia dichotoma* (R. & S.) Lehm. Asperifol. (*Lithospermum dichotomum* R. & P. Fl. Per. 2: 5. t. 3. f. c.) Vic. La Paz, 10,000 ft., Apr., 1885 (no. 1430).

*Tournefortia fuliginosa* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 3: 81. Unduavi, 8000 ft., Oct., 1885 (no. 1923).

*Tournefortia laevigata* Lam. Illust. 1: 416. Reis, 1500 ft., June, 1886 (no. 1427).

*Tournefortia obscura* A. DC. Prod. 9: 517. Mapiri, 5000 ft., Apr., 1886 (no. 1922). Grows in cinchona plantations, as a weed. The same as Spruce's 3886.

*Tournefortia Surinamensis* A. DC. Prod. 9: 526. (No. 2049.)

#### ***Tournefortia andina* Britton sp. nov.**

Subglabrous, or the inflorescence, including the outer corolla surface, grayish-pubescent; branchlets stout, spreading: petioles .5-1 cm. long, slender: blades 4-8 cm. long by 1.5-4 cm. broad, oblong to lanceolate, acute at the base, acute or obtusish at apex, dark-green above with the veins impressed, pale yellowish-green underneath, the secondaries about 10 pairs, strongly upcurved, especially toward the margin: terminal panicles sessile, widely branched, the branches 5-8 cm. long, slender, recurved, the flowers sessile, not crowded: calyx 2-4 mm. long, cleft nearly to the base, the lobes lanceolate, tapering, acutish: corolla 7-10 mm. long, cylindraceous, dilated to one half broader about two thirds of the way to the summit, the lobes 1-2 mm. long, erect, on the apex somewhat recurved: fruit 5 mm. long, 6 mm. broad, globoidal with broad, truncate base, blackish-brown, glabrous.

Sorata, 8000 ft., Feb., 1886 (no. 1822). Bang's no. 1775 has narrower and less pubescent corollas, while Mandon's 390 has broader and much more tomentose corollas, but I think both are of this species.

#### ***Tournefortia graciliflora* sp. nov.**

Glabrous, or the inflorescence and lower leaf-surfaces very minutely roughened: branches elongated, very slender, weak, angled: petioles 1.5-3 cm. long, rather stout: blades 1-1.5 dm. long, 7-10 cm. broad, oval-ovate, somewhat inaequilateral, rounded or subtruncate at the base, abruptly short-pointed and acute at the

apex, very thin, very dark-green, the weak and irregular venation prominent below, the secondaries 5 or 6 pairs, with short alternating ones : panicle compound, very loose, the rachis flexuous, the branches 5-7 cm. long, very slender, horizontal or somewhat drooping : flowers about 3 mm. apart, on very short stout pedicels : calyx 1.5-2 mm. long, its alternate lobes erect : corolla 6 mm. long, its cylindrical tube 4.5 mm. long, .5 mm. broad, abruptly dilated into a hemispherical or campanulate summit nearly 2 mm. broad, the erect-spreading dark teeth 1 mm. long ; mature fruit not seen.

Falls of Madeira, Brazil, Oct., 1886 (no. 1428).

*Tournefortia* sp.; the specimen in too young a state. Junction of Rivers Beni and Madre de Dios, Aug., 1886 (no. 1440).

*Tournefortia* sp.; unfit for determination. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 2464).

*Heliotropium inundatum* Swz. Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ. 40. Mapiri, 2500 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1435); Junction of Rivers Beni and Madre de Dios (no. 1438), and Falls of Madeira, Brazil (no. 1436), the same as Mandon's 385 and 386.

*Heliotropium Indicum* L. Sp. 130. Beni River, July, 1886 (no. 1433).

*HELIOTROPIUM BRACHYSTACHYUM* (DC.). (*Heliophytum brachystachyum* DC. Prod. 9: 554). Near La Paz, 10000 ft. alt., 1885 (no. 2539). The same as Spruce's 5778.

*Heliotropium parviflorum* L. Mant. 2: 201. Beni River, July, 1886 (no. 1434).

*Heliotropium corymbosum* R. & P. Fl. Per. 2: 2. t. 107. Yungas, 4000 ft. 1885 (no. 1437).

*Eretrichium Walpersii* (A. DC.) Wedd. Chlor. And. 2: 90 (*Antiphytum Walpersii* A. DC. Prod. 10: 122). Yungas, Bolivia, 4000 ft., 1885 (no. 2581).

## CONVOLVULACEAE

*Ipomoea fastigiata* (Roxb.) Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 1 288; ed. II: 372 (*Convolvulus fastigiatus* Roxb. Hort. Beng. 13; Fl. Ind. 1: 468). Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1987).

*Ipomoea floribunda* Moric. Pl. Nouv. Am. 46. t. 31. Reis, 1500 ft., June, 1886 (no. 1994). The same as Mathew's 1330. No. 1995, from Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886, is probably of this species also.

*Ipomoea macrocalyx* R. & P. Choisy in DC. Prod. **9**: 362. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 2056), and Junc. Rivers Beni and Madre de Dios, August, 1886 (no. 205). The same as Mathew's 1332 from Mayobamba.

*Ipomoea sidaefolia* Choisy, in Mém. Soc. Phys. Genèv. **6**: 459. 1833. (If this is a synonym of *Convolvulus domingensis* Dess. in Lam. Encyc. **3**: 554, of which I cannot satisfy myself, it should carry that specific name under *Ipomoea*). Beni River, July, 1886 (no. 1998).

*Ipomoea umbellata* L. Syst. Ed. **10**: 924. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1991).

*Ipomoea carnea* Jacq Enum. Pl. Carib. **13**; Select. Am. **26**. Unduavi, 8000 ft., October, 1885 (no. 1992).

***Ipomoea filipedunculata* sp. nov.**

Glabrous, very slender: petioles 2 cm. long, very slender; blades 3–6 cm. long, 2–3.5 cm. broad, broadly ovate, shallowly cordate, abruptly acuminate; entire, thin, dark-green: peduncles a little stouter than the petioles, 2.5–3 cm. long, about 6-flowered; pedicels very slender, mostly 5 mm. long; buds lance-ovate, acute: sepals broadly ovate, the outer acutish, 5 mm. long, the inner blunt and a little shorter: corolla 1.5–2 cm. long, apparently purplish, the mouth little expanded: material for dissection wanting.

Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1997).

***Ipomoea opulifolia* sp. nov.**

Sericeous throughout, including the corollas in fruit, the leaves glabrous on the upper surface, and twice as large: branches stout or stoutish: petioles rather slender, in flower 3–6 cm., in fruit 7–10 cm. long: blades, in flower, 7–10 cm. long, and about as broad, shallowly cordate with the base slightly intruded upon the sinus, deeply 3-lobed, the lateral lobes acuminate and acute, lightly falcate, entire or with one lobe upon the lower side, the terminal broadly ovate (apex not seen) entire or with a pair of lobes; peduncles stout or stoutish, longer than the petioles, shorter than the leaves, about 5-flowered: pedicels 1–2 cm. long: calyx 1 cm. long, or in fruit 1.5 cm., the outer ovate, acutish, the inner oval, slightly mucronate, 1-nerved: corolla (pale-red?) 6 cm. long: fruit globose, 1.5 cm. in diameter, blackish-brown, nerved.

Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1999), in fruit. Description of flowering plant taken from Mr. Bang's no. 2506.

Species near *I. argyreia*.

*Batatas edulis* Choisy Convolv. Or. 53. Mapiri, 5000 ft., Apr., 1886 (no. 1986). The same as Lechler's 2384.

*Quamoclitia hederifolia* (L.) G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 259: (*Ipomoea hederifolia* L. Syst. 925 [ed. 10]). Reis, 1500 ft., June, 1886 (no. 1985).

*Calonyction Bona-nox* (L.) Boj. Hort. Maurit. 227 (*Ipomoea Bona-nox* L. Sp. ed. 2, 228). Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1993) and Beni River, July, 1886 (no. 1990).

*Pharbitis heterophylla* (Orteg.) Choisy in DC. Prod. 9: 344 (*Ipomoea heterophylla* Orteg. Hort. Matr., Dec. 9). Vic. La Paz, 10000 ft., Apr., 1885 (no. 1988) and Falls of Madeira, Brazil, Oct., 1886 (no. 1989).

**Jacquemontia sphaerostigma** (Cav.) (*Convolvulus sphaerostigma* Cav. Ic. 5: 54. t. 481.—*Jacquemontia hirsuta* Choisy in Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève. viii, 1 (1838) 63). Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 1844).

*Jacquemontia nummularia* (Vahl) Choisy Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève. viii, 1 (no. 1838) 62 (*Convolvulus nummularia* Vahl. Eclog. Am. 2: 13). Tacna, Mar., 1885 (no. 2007).

**Jacquemontia densiflora** sp. nov.

Gray-puberulent throughout or the upper leaf-surfaces green: branchlets slender: petioles 1.5–3 cm. long: blades 3–6 cm. long, 2–4 cm. broad, ovate, acuminate and acute, cordate, with broad or narrow sinus, entire, thin, the slender venation prominent underneath: peduncles mostly exceeding their leaves, the cymes 2–5 cm. broad, short-bifurcate, dense, exceedingly variable as to the number of flowers, bracted with linear attenuate bracts: pedicels very short, sepals ovate, 5–6 mm. long, including the long-attenuate tips: corollas (apparently purple) 1 cm. long, broadly campanulate with a short tube, the stamens barely included; fruit globoidal, 3 or 4 mm. in diameter, brown, the pericarp thin and delicate.

Guanai, 2,000 feet, May, 1886 (no. 1845). Bang's no. 2849 is probably a more tomentellate form of the same.

*Convolvulus Bonariensis* Cav. Ic. 5: 54. t. 480. f. 2. Tacna, Mar., 1885 (no. 1996).

*Convolvulus laciniatus* Desv. in Lam. Encyc. 3: 546. Yungas 6000 ft., 1885 (no. 1851).



*Evolvulus linifolius* L. Sp. ed. 2, 392. Falls of Madeira, Brazil, Oct., 1886 (no. 2009).

*Dichondra argentea* Willd. Hort. Ber. 297. Vic. La Paz, 10000 ft., April, 1885 (no. 2008), the same as Mandon's 1483, and Yungas, 4000 ft., 1885 (no. 1949).

*Alona carnosus* Lindl. Bot. Reg. (1844), sub *t.* 46. Near Valparaiso, Chili, June, 1885 (no. 2565).

*Cuscuta Chilensis* Ker-Gawl. in Bot. Reg. *t.* 603. Near Valparaiso, Chili, June, 1885 (no. 2001).

*Cuscuta grossa* Engelm. I have not been able to find the publication of this name, which occurs upon the herbarium sheets at Kew. Unduavi, 8000 ft., Oct., 1885 (no. 2003), and vic. La Paz, 10000 ft., April, 1885 (no. 2004).

*Cuscuta grandiflora* H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 3: 123. Vic. La Paz, 10000 ft., April, 1885 (no. 2006); Sorata, 8000 ft., Feb., 1886 (no. 2005), and Unduavi, 8000 ft., Oct., 1885 (no. 2002).

*Cuscuta* sp. Near Valparaiso, Chili, June, 1885 (no. 2000).

#### SOLANACEAE

*Solanum amaranthifolium* Gill. MS. in Herb Kew (?). I cannot find that the name has been published. The foliage is not exactly the same, but it appears to be the same as Gillies' species, collected at Buenos Ayres. Near Valparaiso, Chili, June, 1885 (no. 2557).

*Solanum amblophyllum* Hook. Bot. Misc. 2: 231. 1831. Yungas, 6000 ft., 1885 (no. 806). The same as Mandon's 396 and apparently the same as Jameson's 457.

*Solanum amplexicaule* Sendt. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 10: 14. Falls of Madeira, Brazil, Oct., 1886 (no. 2606).

*Solanum asarifolium* Kunth et Bouché Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. (1845) 10. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (no. 2631).

*Solanum asperum* Vahl. Eclog. Am. 2: 17. Mapiri, 5000 ft., April, 1886 (nos. 722 and 788).

*Solanum auriculatum* Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. I., 1: 246. Unduavi, 8000 ft., Oct., 1885 (nos. 771 and 780).

*Solanum campylocladum Magdalense* Dunal in DC. Prod. 13<sup>1</sup>: 173. Guanai, 2000 ft., May, 1886 (nos. 784 and 798). It is certainly an error to class this as a *Solanum*. It is probably a *Brachistus*, but the specimens lack flowers.